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The New York World has collected over \$37,000 for the Bartholdi statue, and declares it will raise the required \$100,000.

EX-GOVERNOR BAKER died yesterday. Indiana has lost one of her best citizens. An outline of his life will be found elsewhere in this morning's Sentinel.

THE COLONEL C. C. JONES, of Augusta, Ga., who wrote that beautiful resolution forwarded to General Grant on his birthday, was commander of a Georgia regiment and one of the hardest fighters of the Confederate army.

THE LINDLE HOUSE in St. Louis made a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday evening. Although somewhat damaged, we are pleased to announce that this splendid hotel was spared to the traveling public.

RECENT rains and sunshine have improved the outlook of the wheat crop. The shortage will not be so bad as has been feared. Illinois and Kansas fields are the most promising, and those of Michigan the most promising.

THE CITY OF Sydney, on which Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, at St. Louis, sailed, will be due at Auckland on next Saturday, when a cablegram will doubtless tell something of the fugitive. Extradition papers are being prepared to be forwarded to the State Department to await there the apprehension of Maxwell. Meantime the St. Louis authorities are expecting a letter from Preller's relatives in London.

THERE is a disposition here and there among Democrats to make Secretary Bayard the scapegoat of the Cleveland administration.—Palladium News.

THERE is no scapegoat needed. Everybody is satisfied with the administration, except five or six bloody-shirt organs, and they would not be satisfied with anything that was done by Mr. Cleveland. Let them wait to their hearts' content. Happily the great mass of the people are no longer affected by them.

HON. KEILEY, appointed Minister to Italy, "considered the war against the South a bloody outrage." Mr. Keiley has thus early expressed himself to prevent the possibility of any jealous rivalry to his Democracy. There will never be a question as to the genuineness of his party zeal. No Republican ever harbored such a thought for an instant.—Kokomo Tribune.

MOSEBY and Longstreet "harbored such a thought," and yet they are to-day among the most distinguished Republicans in the country. All held important positions under Republican administrations.

GENERAL SPARKS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, says: "I am convinced that there must be decisive and sweeping changes in the Land Department before its management can be reduced to an honest, efficient and economical basis." What a commentary that upon the Republican gain that has been running that office. It is a source of mortification to any good citizen that the honest head of the Land Department finds it necessary to make such a comment on trusted officials.

A BRITISH and a Russian man-of-war are lying in the roads off Fortress Monroe, both watching for news of a declaration of war between their respective governments. "Uncle Sam" has put the two vessels on notice that, in the event of news of war, they shall not fight in Hampton Roads, and the old gentleman has one or two to be called men-of-war, something more dangerous than oyster boats, to enforce his demands. But if the British and Russian were to get boiling over mad and pitch into each other, regardless of Uncle Sam, what would his little tub do about it? It was on this same water that the Monitor sank the "Rebel ram Merrimack." But that was before the Robeson Republican ring stole our navy.

IT is with no ill feeling against our Republican contemporaries that we recite to them the contentment of the colored citizens of the country under the Democratic administration. Despite the dismal auguries of this fall upon the negroes with the election of Mr. Cleveland, we recall no period of eight weeks within twenty years past in which there has been such universal harmony in the South. Something of the feeling there about the colored brother may be seen in the comments of the Charleston News and Courier over the appointment of Tom Hsuilton, a colored Democrat, as a route agent in the postal service in South Carolina.

The South Carolina public will be entirely satisfied if the disreputable colored people, who have been put in office and kept there by the Republicans, during the last five years, shall be succeeded by colored Democrats who have sided with the white people in the different political contests from 1876 to the present time. There is no desire in South Carolina to turn out colored men for the sake of putting white men in their places, and it will be satisfactory to the public, where competent colored men can be found, to

exchange colored Radicals for colored Democrats. This plan can be followed with especial advantage in Washington, where some of the fugitives from justice in South Carolina have been provided with places in the departments.

It will readily be seen that if colored Democrats have the practical assurance that their language will be treated with due consideration by the administration, the colored Democracy will be strengthened and consolidated.

THE Republican organs continue to misrepresent Mr. Phelps, our new Minister to England. The Commercial Gazette says:

He never said anything that anybody remembered, except his abuse of Abraham Lincoln and distrust of a republican form of government. That sort of thing would not hurt him in England. Phelps shouldn't pose so much as a man of majestic destiny. The further he goes and the longer he stays, the more he will be.

Mr. Phelps most positively denies that he ever abused Mr. Lincoln, and as to his "distrust of a republican form of government," he spoke as follows in Boston only a few nights ago:

"I am a man that believes, as I believe, in the destiny of this great country—the country that is to offer an asylum for all humanity that needs an asylum, that is to bring forth a race that is to incorporate into itself all languages—no man has that faith believe that this country is going to perish for need of an adequate government. Yet it would perish for need of an adequate government unless its channels could be purified and its character elevated and ennobled. I cannot believe, when I see before me so many young men as I see to-night—whose hearts are in this great work, who are going to carry it forward through many a summer that I shall not see—I cannot believe that it is going to perish, and I do not believe it."

MR. KEILEY AND THE ITALIAN MISSION.

We announced yesterday, on the strength of a Washington dispatch, that Hon. A. M. Keiley, of Richmond, Va., recently appointed United States Minister to Italy, had declined the mission. This seems to have been a mistake, as he announced in New York as late as Monday that he had received his commission, and was en route for Rome. There has been considerable hubbub raised by the bloody-shirt organs concerning this appointment because of a speech that Mr. Keiley made many years ago concerning the government of Italy by Victor Emmanuel. The organs have also by misrepresentation endeavored to prejudice the country against Mr. Keiley by reason of a more recent speech made by him in Richmond on the occasion of the banquet given him by his friends and neighbors.

In justice to him it is well enough to give his own statement regarding both the speeches referred to. He explains his position as follows:

"Some of the newspapers do not appear to be pleased at my appointment. I am fully advised as to the reason for the opposition; at least I think it has been caused by one who was disappointed in not securing the Italian mission for himself. If the words uttered by me years ago had been hastily expressed and since then forgotten I have recently been forcibly reminded of them. But the remarks so ingeniously repeated were not the expressions of haste or want of thought. I believed then, and still believe, that it is morally wrong for one State or Nation to invade another. To my mind it was wrong for the Northern States to invade the South, and I fought against the movement. Because the South has accepted the position, and there are now no warmer friends than the North and South, that does not remove from my mind the moral wrong of the invasion. It was to be consistent with this belief that I gave expression to the opinion that the Italian invasion was wrong. Although appointed United States Minister to Italy, that does not alter my belief."

No doubt Generals Longstreet and Key both held this same opinion. Both of these distinguished "Republican 'rebels,'" undoubtedly thought that "it was wrong for the Northern States to invade the South," but this did not set them back any in the opinion of the Republican party, for we find that General Longstreet was sent to Turkey by an administration of that party, and General Key was tendered a Cabinet portfolio by the same administration, and he promptly accepted it.

In answer to the question that it was rumored that Mr. Keiley's mission had been changed, he replied: "Yes; I have heard or read of some such rumor, but as I have my commission in my pocket, and as the President, who I believe fully understands the cause of the opposition, has not recalled that opposition nor asked me for my resignation, I see no reason why I should not start in a few days for the new field of operation to which I have been appointed. What I said and believed as a private individual will have nothing to do with my duties as the representative of the United States to the Italian Government. I have not the slightest reason to think for one moment that my being accredited to that country will meet with any opposition from the King of Italy or any of his Ministers. Instead of this I look for a pleasant welcome."

This we believe to be true. He will be pleasantly welcomed, just as Longstreet was received in Turkey, and Key by the Hayes Cabinet. Perhaps if Mr. Keiley had changed his politics and gone over to the Mahone gang of Virginia, he would have been tendered the Italian or some other mission years since. But being a Democrat and securing his appointment from a Democratic administration, of course the grand order of the bloody shirt and its organs are expected to wail, weep and gnash their teeth.

PROFESSOR SWING, of Chicago, the noted preacher, is in favor of a property qualification, the possession of not less than \$500 as a prerequisite for the right of the ballot. The Chicago Herald, if we read its lines correctly, takes issue with Professor Swing. Here are its remarks: "Professor Swing is a minister of the gospel given to the apostles by the Savior of mankind, himself, in the Christian's view, the most perfect of mankind. A citizen of Palestine and a subject of Rome, Christ rendered unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's. At the nativity of the Savior, Herod was a member of the better class, as at his death was Pilate. If suffrage then obtained Pilate and Herod might vote. Professor Swing would disfranchise Christ, who, so far from having goods

to the value of \$500, was at times not even a householder. The foxes had holes; the birds of the air had nests, but the Son of Man had not where to lay his head."

KANSAS CITY challenges any city in the country to a comparison of police. She has fifty-six men, all told, on the force, forty of whom are real estate owners, their aggregate possessions reaching between \$180,000 and \$200,000 in value. The Times holds that the fact that over two thirds of the force are property owners increases their interest in the peace and welfare of the city.

THERE have been several silly speeches made by prominent Republicans since the 4th of November. Messrs. Elaine, Everts and Sherman each has said some things proving them narrow and disappointed partisans. But Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, in a speech a few evenings since, rose to the ridiculous, as read one of his passages:

The Republican party has been summoned to the discharge of a new duty. It has become the party of the opposition, and occupies, for the first time in its history, the position in the politics of the country. That position has been occupied by the Democratic party for the last twenty-five years, and if they had not made such a miserable failure of it, they would have been in the opposition still. But the country has lost all confidence in them as an opposition party, and they have been compelled to give up to the Republican party.

That is a novel explanation of the success of the Democracy, that "it made such a miserable failure of it." Arguing by this rule, the Republican, if a successful "opposition" party, will continue, as now, on the outside. The Massachusetts radical must be growing silly. His memory is certainly off, when saying "occupies for the first time in its history" the "opposition" attitude. What else was it for eight years prior to 1861?

PERSONALS.

SENATOR COCKRELL says Missouri is politically happy.

THE KING of the Netherlands is in seriously failing health.

DR. MARY WALKER is lecturing in a Chicago dime museum.

VICK PRESIDENT HENDRICKS will attend the Cotton Men's Convention at Atlanta.

EMIL PASHA, the ex-Khedive, is about to visit London on important business.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD remains in Lake View Cemetery are still guarded by troops.

PRINCESS METTERNICH secured the first prize at the recent Vienna cattle show on the best fat sheep.

MISS VAN VORTER, for several weeks the guest of Miss Cleveland, has returned to her home in Albany.

MR. BLAINE will give up his Washington house in June and go to his old home in Augusta, where he will spend most of the summer.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL is regaining health, but will scarcely be restored to his full measure of vigor before next fall. He has been a very sick man.

GOVERNOR LEON ARBETT, of New Jersey, preserves his digestive faculties by drinking a glass of orange juice every morning at breakfast, and lunching at noon on milk.

GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, is quoted as saying that the Republicans of that State will probably nominate and elect Judge Forsaker to succeed Governor Hoadly.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has fully regained his health at San Remo, but still looks thin and pale, which is not strange, considering that he is eighty-four years old. He takes long walks daily.

PAUL H. HAYNE, the Southern poet, is fifty-five years old. He is nearly six feet tall, slender, with dark, dreamy eyes, delicate features, and a low, musical voice. His health has always been poor.

THE great head center of the Fenian organization twenty years ago, James Stephens, has been driven out of France on suspicion of being implicated in the dynamite explosions in England last fall and is at Brussels, old, poor, and feeble.

MISS CONSTANCE EDGAR, step-daughter of Jerome N. Bonaparte, and great-granddaughter of Daniel Webster, was recently invested at Baltimore with the habit and veil of the Order of the Visitation and assigned the religious name of Sister Mary de Sales, Archbishop Gibbons officiating.

THE Chicago News gives the name of Colonel John C. New as the author of certain unsigned verses which the Journal publishes. The information pleases us. The idea of our contemporary mounting on Fegasus' wings and cleaving celestial air is a new one. A sage politician we knew him to be, full of schemes and schemes; a satirist Republican, a devotee to art—the culinary art. But who will wonder at our rushing into verse when—when—

When I, upon your wonder-stricken eyes
Behold, John C. New's post's plumes I find,
Cleaves the bright air, flies to poetic fount,
And rests upon the blinding distant mount,
Perchance he visits bright Parnassus' hill,
And takes a draught from Helicon's rill,
And with Euterpe's voice, Eros's love,
Strikes down the muse from the fair realms above.

THE Washington Sentinel says:
All those who believe that President Cleveland and his administration are simply acting as tools to insure a Republican victory in 1888, and who think that the aim of the administration is to "form" the country, and thereby destroy the Democratic organization, and insult and ignore the leaders and workmen of the party by selecting outsiders to prefer to them for doing offices of trust and emolument—will be sadly disappointed in the end.
Cleveland is a Democrat, and is every member of his Cabinet. They will give us a Democratic administration, reorganize the party and define what are Democratic principles. Their purpose is not to destroy but to build up and strengthen the Democratic party. But before they can do that they have first to clear the road of the rubbish of both parties.

A Northern Quaker has been travelling through the South, and here is something from his experience:

Towards the close of the year 1878 I felt that I would venture down into the State of Missouri for the purpose of holding what I called "peace meetings," to promulgate the cause of religion and temperance. My reasons for making up my mind to do this were, first, the desire to read our Northern literature, especially our Northern Republican papers, and judge from their character, but to build up and strengthen the Democratic party. But before they can do that they have first to clear the road of the rubbish of both parties.

firmly decided that it would not be prudent to converse upon the subjects of slavery, war or politics, fearing that it may be accompanied with discord and malicious abuse. But I had not traveled long, before I learned that the Southern people had been shamefully misrepresented; that if it was a grossly misrepresnted, that I had not stated within myself. That I could feel equally as safe under the vine and the tree of an old slave owner as I could under the vine and the tree of an old slave owner. As such safety as at home.

Professor Sumner, of Yale College, lectured in New York, recently on "Protection." The following are brief extracts from the lecture:

Protection is a phase of socialism which, instead of making equality, makes inequality. It is a system of giving capital the right to the industries which do pay into those which don't. Can we get rich by taking each other? Can we increase property by giving each other? That is the whole question. Suppose, now we are all here, we lock the doors and begin to swap our watches, jewelry, and money, or to plunder each other much better off than we are to-morrow morning, unless somebody comes in with more money?

What is the basis of A to work and helps B to live on him? Whatever property we enjoy is what God has given us, and we are to use it as we please. What protection has taken out of it.

Look at the way Congress deals with the tariff. It is a system of giving capital the right to the industries which do pay into those which don't. Can we get rich by taking each other? Can we increase property by giving each other? That is the whole question. Suppose, now we are all here, we lock the doors and begin to swap our watches, jewelry, and money, or to plunder each other much better off than we are to-morrow morning, unless somebody comes in with more money?

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"Good Housekeeping" is the title of a semi-monthly journal published at Holyoke, Mass., by Clark W. Bryan & Co. The mission of the magazine is indicated by its name. It has secured a corps of the best writers on home topics and upon furnishing, decorating, heating, lighting, etc. Terms, \$2.50 per annum.

Isaac N. Zenblin, one of the oldest and most extensively known citizens of Madison County, died at his home in Pendleton on the 21st inst.

Mr. Zenblin was aged seventy. For twenty-two years he ably represented the C. C. C. and I. Railway at Pendleton, in which capacity he never betrayed any of the important trusts so generously confided to his care. His several duties were discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and with the utmost degree of satisfaction to his employers.

The patient manner in which he dealt with the patrons of the road, together with the honest and upright methods he pursued in dealing with the public, won for him the well-merited good will and esteem of the entire community. At the time of severing his connection with the C. C. C. and I. Railway, he was the oldest man on the road. Since his connection therewith, he has engaged in various pursuits of a mercantile nature. His death was caused by a complication of diseases, which have rendered the past three years very painful to him. He was survived by his family, including his wife, Mrs. J. W. and J. Zenblin, the two former residing at Pendleton, and the latter is General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company at Chicago.

THE LIQUOR LAW. To the Editor of the Sentinel:

Sir—Will you be kind as to state whether or not the Legislature amended the liquor law requiring the applicant to be a resident of the township or county for a determinate period in order to obtain a license to retail intoxicating liquors.

Answer—There was no such amendment made, or legislation of any description regarding the liquor question by the last Legislature.

Our Senator. [Evansville Courier.] During the past week Senator Voorhees has been engaged in a murder trial at Madisonville, Ky., acting as counsel for the accused. His remarks in the trial have attracted much attention, and his eloquence has been heard at the Bar of many States outside of Indiana.

His service in public life has covered a period of history in which many of his political contemporaries, who started as poor in this world's good as he, have acquired large fortunes. Let any one call over the list of public men, who have been prominent during the last quarter of a century, and see how many of them can be named who are without a stain of suspicion. Unhappily they are few, but foremost among them is Senator Voorhees. Year after year he has stood before the people of his own State as a champion of Democratic principles, and to give an account of his own public acts. But in no campaign has he ever been compelled to make explanation or apology for his conduct. He has returned to his constituency at the close of every session of Congress with clean hands and increased reputation. Certainly no man of our generation enjoys in a higher degree the honors that come from a well-earned and unassailable public record. Being wholly without private fortune, his salary as a Senator is inadequate to the expensive living at the National Capital, and he is compelled to look to his law practice as a means of adding to his income. So we find him snatching a week from his well-earned vacation and crossing the mountains, not for the purpose of adding to his reputation as a lawyer and advocate, but simply for the money there is in the business. No wonder that the people of Indiana love this man. No wonder that there are evidences to-day of a deep-lying sentiment in the hearts of the whole people, in favor of according him still higher honors in the future, than those he now bears. Greater than riches is a name that all the world knows, and yet that no man has ever dared to tarnish with even the breath of scandal.

A Childlike and Biased Senator. [Minneapolis Tribune.] Some years ago some Wisconsin lands were advertised for sale under the general law, and Senator Sawyer, then, as now, a large Wisconsin landholder, took care to post himself thoroughly upon the value of each parcel put up at auction. When the sale day arrived a party of Eastern capitalists on the lookout for a speculation were on hand to bid. They knew Sawyer, and in every instance they raised his bid. They felt very much elated when they saw, or thought they saw, a look of annoyance steal over his placid countenance as section after section was knocked down to them. They bought nearly every parcel upon which Sawyer set a price, and went away delighted at their shrewdness. Some years after they visited Wisconsin, and called upon Sawyer. He was delighted to see them, invited them to his

house in Oshkosh, and treated them very hospitably. They were going to look at the lands they had purchased at the sale. Sawyer chuckled as he shook each by the hand, and invited them to call as they came back. They have not called to date. The Senator expected to meet sharpers at that sale, and so got a friend to bid on all the best lands for him and secured the good timber lands offered. The Eastern men still hold the titles to half the bogs in Wisconsin.

Music of the Future. [Chicago News.] Hereafter Mrs. Adelina Patti has been considered the greatest vocalist in the world, but it is now believed that she does not possess half the pathos President Cleveland throws into his voice when singing the beautiful ballad "Some Day" to an Illinois Congressman.

Bitter-Sweet. [Houston (Tex.) Post.] Miss Sweet, the Chicago Pension Agent, is tall, red-headed and ugly. The Democratic party is pledged to reform this Government.

ISTHMIAN TROUBLES. Colombian National Troops Arrive at Panama—Aizpura's Actions Not According to Treaty—The French Consul's Absurd Claims.

PANAMA, April 28.—Cambid Cambina, messenger of the Diplomatic Corps of Bogota, arrived at Panama this morning with the national troops, which consist chiefly of volunteers from Cauca, under command of Montoya, who has sent Aizpura notice to leave the city in forty-eight hours. Aizpura now says he will fight. If he does not evacuate the city the National troops will try to dislodge him, and unless the United States troops interfere the city will stand a poor chance. If Aizpura remains in the city the struggle will be indefinitely prolonged.

PANAMA VIA GALVESTON, April 28, 19 a. m.—The American bark, captured by the rebels some time ago, was brought to Colon yesterday by the Alliance, having on board the rebel General Benjamin Ruiz and sixty men.

At Paraiso yesterday afternoon a riot occurred between resident Jamaicans and Colombians. Three of the latter were killed and seventeen wounded. A company of marines under Captain Reid had gone there to keep order. Paraiso is about nine miles from Panama. The natives are very uncertain throughout the interior, and may attempt to stop transit. The detachment of marines from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Swatara returned to their respective ships at Colon yesterday.

The National troops are within two days' march of Carthagena, and news of an attack upon that city may be expected any day. Upon entering Panama on the 21st inst., Commander McCalla issued a small fly-sheet, in the French, Spanish and English languages, giving his reasons for entering the city. He directed all the bars and drinking saloons to be closed, and stated that no armed force would be allowed to enter the city, and that the United States forces would do police duty. McCalla further explained through the fly-sheet that by allowing disturbances in Panama the United States would greatly endanger their guarantee of an open transit; that the extent of the proved that this action was prudent and desirable. The disinterested services of American troops was applauded and appreciated greatly by the better element of the citizens.

The city was turned over to General Aizpura upon his signing a treaty that no barricades would be erected, that no fighting should take place in the streets, and upon his guarantee to protect foreign lives and property.

United States Consul General Adamson has given prompt information to the American commander of Aizpura's warlike preparations, and has received some strange treatment at the hands of the French Consul, Aramando, who claims to have caused the withdrawal of the United States forces. Adamson had nothing to do with the withdrawal. Consul Adamson and Commander McCalla have undoubtedly saved Panama.

Narrow Escape of the Lindell Hotel at St. Louis. St. Louis, April 28.—The Lindell Hotel had a very narrow escape from destruction this afternoon. About 5 o'clock p. m. smoke was discovered issuing from the cellar over the whitewasher's room, and pouring out of the box which encloses the annunciator wires, and which runs from the cellar to the upper story. Up this box the flames rushed with great fierceness to the roof, but fortunately they were soon suppressed in this direction, and by the desperate and persistent exertion of the firemen were confined to the cellar.

Holes were chopped through the office floor and pipes were directed through them and all other openings to the cellar. The entire basement was flooded with water, and after two hours' hard work the flames were quenched. About fifty feet square of the rotunda floor is burned out, the office is nearly wrecked and the reading room greatly damaged. Carpets and furniture on the parlor floor and in several rooms on other stories were very seriously injured by water, and the wall decorations were destroyed by smoke. A large part of the cellar was also burned out. The loss is variously estimated from \$30,000 to \$50,000, covered by insurance. When the fire was discovered there was great alarm among the boarders and guests of the hotel, but every one had time to get out safely. No injuries or mishaps are yet reported. Supper was served in the hotel this evening, and lodgers are occupying their rooms to-night. There will be no interruption to the business of the house. Two firemen were overcome by smoke, but they will recover.

Arrested for Arson. Special to the Sentinel.

MANOS, Ind., April 28.—Last night Andrew Johnson, of Dayton, O., and a pal by the name of Overts, was detected in an attempt to set fire to the Trevelton House, on Braison street, and were immediately arrested by Chief Marshal and taken to jail awaiting trial. It appears they had some trouble with the proprietor, and were setting fire to the building for revenge. They will have their trial at the present term of the Circuit Court, which is now in session.

A Russian Spy at Victoria. Victoria, B. C., April 28.—A Russian who visited Victoria about a month ago, under pretense of buying furs, is now known to have been a Russian spy, who took drawings of our fortifications and harbors. He went from here to San Francisco. The authorities here are constantly receiving offers of service from British subjects resident in Washington Territory, Arizona and California, in case of war with Russia.

INDICATIONS. Washington, April 29—12:42 a. m.

For the Ohio and Tennessee Valley—Fair weather, northerly winds, becoming slightly warmer in western portion, stationary, followed by slowly rising temperature in eastern portions. For the Upper Lake Region—Slightly warmer, fair weather, winds shifting to south and west, lower barometer.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

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and under date of April 17, he wrote to the Secretary of State, expressing his firm belief in his eligibility, but requesting that his name be not further considered in connection with the place. Before this letter reached its destination, Mr. Lawton received a telegram from the Secretary of State based upon the determination of the President to be guided by the opinion of the Attorney General. Mr. Lawton then proceeded with his preparations for accepting the mission.

The following is President Cleveland's reply to Mr. Lawton's final declaration:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, April 22, 1885.

To Hon. A. R. Lawton, Savannah: MY DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that for any reason the administration is to be deprived of your honorable and valuable services in the mission to Russia. The opinion of the Attorney General upon the question of your alleged disability, under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, was so completely satisfactory, and removed so entirely from my mind all doubts as to your eligibility, that upon reading it I could only think of asking you to accept the position, and you have been from the Secretary of State that he telegraphed to that effect, but it seems that your letter of the 17th was then on its way, which was followed by that of the 18th, affirming your decision. I sincerely regret this determination upon your part, so unobscurely formed, and no patriotic wish expressed, and whilst I must reluctantly accept it as an announcement of your deliberate desire to remain in private life, I can but feel that the Government is greatly the loser by it. With sincere regard and high respect, I am your obedient servant, GROVER CLEVELAND.

AT DELMONICO'S.

Mr. Pendleton's Speech at the Dinner in His Honor.

NEW YORK, April 28.—When Mr. Pendleton was introduced, the gentlemen cheered him for several minutes. Mr. Pendleton responded to the toast, "Our Guest of the Evening." As said, in substance: "Mr. President and Gentlemen—I feel so much honored by your kindness to-night that I can not well express my gratitude, for words of fitting acknowledgment fall me. There are emotions which find no ready utterance. During my life I have had grateful public assurances of honor and approval from friends, I have had the cordial good will of fellow-partisans, but the highest honor was reserved for this evening. When I receive this mark of commendation from my fellow-citizens of New York, who are assembled without distinction of political parties, professions or callings in life, whose only bond of union is their resolute purpose to abolish the civil service evils, and to rescue the country from the perils which these evils involve, I see many noble names among those who are present, and I realize that I had not known until an hour ago, but we are assembled, brethren, according to the faith, it is to that faith and not to me personally that you pay this tribute. As I stand among you, I am painfully conscious of my own unworthiness. I owe to your cordiate partiality than to any claim of my own. I have been faithful, persistent and unflinching, and always ready to sacrifice the present, in assurance that the people in the end would see the right, and thus eventually win the victory. I was groping in the dark with the Jenks bill of the old time, until Mr. Dorman B. Eaton explained the defects of that measure. I then successfully traced the passage of the Civil Service Reform bill, and I have ever since been a champion of this noble achievement. I will not discuss the wrongs to be corrected or the methods of righting them. Show me the spoils system and the merits system, and I will show you a warfare inevitable and to the death, either by the spoils system must die. The spoils system gives the offices of the people not to those best qualified, but to those who have rendered the best partisan service to the successful candidate; it needs public service to pay private debts; it raises the immense army of officeholders, who are enlisted and paid out of the public treasury by the party in power; it spoils public faith, public credit, the public service, and in the end will spoil the public institutions. The system should have no resting place in our government. The civil service system on the other hand has for its dogma a public office is a public trust, and the best fitted to discharge the duties of an office, should be charged with the responsibility. This one pivotal idea around which the whole system is that every citizen desiring to enter public service should be entitled to enter on competition for the same. It is a fair, open, manly way. The system has worked. It has improved the public service, it has made men work well and feel like slaves. Its scope should be enlarged and should be extended to all offices where political opinions are not necessary to the discharge of duty, and it will be extended. The faith of the administration is pledged to this, and I am sure it will be now and always to a final consummation. I have entire faith in President Cleveland as a true friend of civil service reform. [Cheers.] The bold and manly stand he took in his letter of acceptance as head of early declarations made his election possible and his actions since have been deliberate and within the lines of highest duty. No more difficult task ever devolved upon a man than upon Grover Cleveland on the day of his inauguration. In my judgment, on the whole, he has done remarkably well. [Cheers.] This is the critical time of his administration. He must formulate policies and encounter criticism from his political opponents; he must appoint officeholders, and many good men will be disappointed. But it is the duty of all his just countrymen, however they may feel inclined to criticize him, to give him now in the supreme moment of his trial, that hearty support that every chosen ruler of every free people is entitled to. Gentlemen, I mingle no selfish congratulations with yours upon the eminent success one good cause has attained, and thank you one and all for the flattering token of your consideration."

Knights of Pythias.

THOMSTOWN, Ind., April 28.—Our town was honored, yesterday, with several delegations of the K. of P. A. company from Lafayette and one from Frankfort made a very fine appearance on our streets during many of our well-extended movements. They were finely equipped and well drilled, and in general appearance exhibited courage and skill as the Knights of old, yet the love and affection of Danon and Pythias. They were all here on the occasion of the organization of our new lodge of a 1-4-0 of Knights of Pythias. The charter men b r r, we understand, are about forty; many of them leading citizens.

INDICATIONS.

Washington, April 29—12:42 a. m.